

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Father McGlynn will lecture in Akron in January.

Jasper N. Gibbons, of Alliance, has been granted a pension.

It is the proper thing to secure seats for the Harmonia band concert.

Akron's city market shows a deficit of about six hundred dollars annually.

Bowling Green had another twenty-five thousand dollar fire on Saturday.

Blaine's remarkable Paris interview will be published in to-morrow's edition.

The lightning rod sharpeners know where to go. They are working near Wooster.

Little Nellie Holand, aged eleven, died of diphtheria, at her home in "Petersburg," Friday afternoon.

A tramp is in jail for stealing dinner buckets from the employees at the Corns Iron Works, last night.

Mr. John R. Dangler collected taxes to the amount of \$11,164.50 in five and one-half days last week, in this city.

Will W. Wynn, of Canton, has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for cutting his wife with intent to wound.

A well-educated Russian deaf mute, who has spent some time in Siberia, named Otto Sryski, is the wonder of Fremont, at present.

The Y. M. C. A. expect to be able to hold their next meeting, which will be next Sunday, in their new quarters in the Banmerlin block.

The case against Samuel Merker, charged by J. C. Deslar, with assault with intent to kill, has been withdrawn and settled by mutual consent.

Two men were arrested by Officer Hagan Tuesday morning, having in their possession two whole bundles of dress goods. They are held on suspicion.

Reed Kiley, while making a coupling on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway Tuesday, near the Crouse mine, had his right hand badly mashed.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railway's gross earnings for November, 1887, were \$64,305, an increase of \$13,061 over the earnings of the same month in 1886.

Anna Peters, of West Brookfield, has applied for a divorce from her husband, W. H. Peters, of Alamosa, Col., asking also for custody of children and alimony.

To make good sausage, to every thirty pounds of meat add three-quarters of a pound of salt, four ounces of pepper, and two ounces of sage. —Carroll Free Press.

No claimant has yet applied at the police headquarters for the bundle of dress goods, supposed to have been stolen by the tramp who is not held in jail.

The Greenwood Grand English Opera Company, of fifty people, under the management of C. H. Tiffany, will appear in this city sometime during the week beginning December 26.

The temper of the Labor Tribune is shown in the remark that "we opine that should he be renominated, President Cleveland will hear from the rapidly-becoming-industrial Southern States on election day.

A chimney fire at the house on the corner of Cherry and Hill streets called out Hose Company No. 1 Monday morning at 6:30. The damage was trifling. The building was occupied by Prof. Oscar Pnegner, the band master of the Harmonia.

John E. Monnot made a five column address to the Canton Young Men's Democratic club the other evening. The Hon. John E. has been re-elected its president. Blessed are those who command strong political organizations, for they shall be elected to the legislature.

Mrs. C. A. Gates received Monday the sad news of the death of her grandfather, W. M. Beebe, at Pontiac, Mich. The remains will be brought to Hudson, O., his former home, accompanied by his eldest son, Mr. D. D. Beebe. Mr. Beebe was eighty years old the 23d of September, 1887.

Little Fred Seaberg, a child of eight years of age, living on the west side, jumped from a fence on Saturday, and struck a stake in the ground with his body. He was painfully and fatally injured, and died Wednesday morning. Doctor Royer relieved his sufferings as far as possible.

At the annual election held Monday evening, Clinton Lodge F. & A. M. elected the following officers, and installed all except the treasurer, who was not present: Z. T. Baltzly, W. M.; John Bell, S. W.; Joseph R. White, treasurer; W. S. S. Rogers, secretary; C. C. Kellogg, S. D.; Wood, J. D.; W. J. Millard and David Atwater, stewards; Jacob Kalbfleisch, tyler.

Gilmore's band will probably visit Massillon in March. It was expected that this superb organization would have been here last week, but it was more convenient to go to Alliance. The results both there and at Canton were not highly satisfactory to Mr. Gilmore's manager, and he regrets that he did not hold to the original plan of coming here December 10.

C. F. Von Kanel has the finest display of Holiday presents in the city.

A GOOD WORK

VERY THOROUGHLY DONE.

Stark County Will Not Squander \$150,000 in Useless Buildings for Some Years to Come.

Special Correspondence of the Independent.

CANTON, O., Dec. 12.—At 10:30 o'clock this morning President Laiblin, of the board of county commissioners, offered a resolution in the interests of the tax payers of the county, to repeal the existing preamble and resolution passed by the Democratic majority of the county commissioners in the early part of the year for plans to be drawn for a new infirmary. The resolution was passed.

In this THE INDEPENDENT can gratulate itself upon a great victory. At the time of the movement of the Democratic board of county commissioners to have a new infirmary built, THE INDEPENDENT took the front rank of county papers in opposing the proposed useless and highly extravagant improvement. It raised its voice in earnest but logical protest against a useless and unnecessary improvement that would saddle an additional debt of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars upon the taxpayers of this county.

The resolution which is given in full below fully explains itself. Mr. Laiblin, the father of this important production, and having been a strong opponent of the new infirmary project, he feels highly pleased at the result of his work. The fact that Mr. Schmachtenberger fathered the project for a new building undoubtedly was an important factor in his defeat at the late election. The Democratic board had carried this matter so far as to have completed plans for the new building, now lying in the office of Architect Tilden. They will be dead stock for some time at least, as they were to have been accepted by the board before pay was secured. When the resolution was offered by Mr. Laiblin it was sustained by Mr. Wearstler and passed, Mr. Smith voting nay. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The preceding board, on motion of Mr. Schmachtenberger, on January 31, 1887, adopted a preamble and resolution which is still in full force and effect and unrepaid; therein reciting the then dilapidated and unfit condition of our county infirmary buildings to meet the public requirements, as a public and charitable institution of said county; that the present buildings should be abandoned, torn down and replaced with new ones; and declaring the purpose and necessity of speedily taking such necessary and legal and preliminary steps as would authorize the issue and sale of interest-bearing bonds of said county in amount sufficient to provide money and means to pay therefor; and

Whereas, Since the adoption of such resolution of January 31, 1887, that same board ordered paid and expended upon the present infirmary buildings, money for the purpose of improving, renovating and repairing the same, and thereby put them in condition to meet all the public necessities for the present and for some time to come; and

Whereas, This board, from actual and official investigation by them made, and from inspection of the official report filed by the last visiting committee, appointed by the common pleas court at Stark county, Ohio, at its present term, is satisfied from such investigation, that such buildings as since made and repaired as aforesaid, are in condition to afford all the necessary accommodations to meet the exigencies of the present, and for some years to come; that the replacement of the old with new buildings contemplated by the plans, being made then for would cost well over \$150,000, and that the county is now indebted to the amount of at least \$70,000; and

Whereas, It is the judgment of the members of this board that the interest of the public and our tax payers do not now require such undertaking and increased taxation, and will not probably for the next six or eight years to come, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board, that the carrying out and execution of said resolution, (as adopted January 31, 1887, and recorded on page 117 of the commissioners' journal of Stark county, Ohio,) as contemplated therein, would at this time, and under the changed circumstances above recited, be unwise and against the public interests; and further,

Resolved, That the same be, and hereby is repealed, rescinded and set aside, upon the adoption of this resolution.

THE HARMONIA BAND.

The Programme for the Coming Concert.

The following programme has been arranged for the first concert to be given by the Harmonia band and orchestra in the opera house on Friday evening, December 16. Honorary members are especially invited, and can secure their seats, upon the presentation of their certificates of membership, at the Park drug store.

PROGRAMME.

PART I, HARMONIA BAND.
Overture—William Tell.....Rosini
Selections from Jakubowski's Comic Opera, Ermeline.....M. C. Meyreils
Culver Polka—Solo for Cornet.....F. Steinhauser
Mr. Joseph Ess.
A Hunting Scene—Descriptive Piece. P. Bucalossi
PART II, HARMONIA ORCHESTRA.
Overture—Sunrise.....R. Schlegel
Waltz—Visions of Paradise.....C. W. Bonnet
Traps—Medley Quadrille.....Humphrey
Introducing Castagnettes, Cuckoo, Mocking Bird, Bells, Torpedoes, etc.
Overture—Belle of the Village.....J. Bouillon
Reminiscence of Meyerbeer.....Arr. by A. Heinicke
The Passing Regiment.....R. Coverley
Home Sweet Home—Variation for Clarinet, T. H. Rollinson.
Prof. Oscar Pnegner.
The Jingles—Série Comique Operatic Polpenri.....E. Beyer.

Don't fail to see the Indians in Dame History's peep show, Friday evening, at Presbyterian social.

OFFICIAL REVELRY.

THE CITY OFFICIALS, THE COUNCIL AND THE POLICE.

With the Assistance of Some Other Guests, Banquet in the Most Royal Manner.

The lights burned high in McDaniel's banquet hall last night, and the city officials, the council, the police force, the owners and occupants of the opera house, and representatives of the press, gathered there, to celebrate the removal of the mayor's and police headquarters into the present commodious apartments. Messrs. Garrett and Willison were financially and morally responsible for the success of the occasion, to which some thirty-five guests contributed, by their wealth of intellect, and of appetite.

Precisely at the moment when the town clock should have chimed half past 5 Mayor Frantz entered, leaning confidently on the arm of President Blumenschein of the city council. He took his seat at the head of the table, with President Blumenschein at his right and Marshal Wendling at his left. The other guests seated themselves in the old time ten-minutes-for-refreshments style.

The feast was smoking hot, and the rich fumes made a halo around the heads of the immortal thirty-five, who preserved an intense silence, broken only by the clashing of china and rattling of silver, and an occasional wail for "more."

Finally the last oyster disappeared, and though some few escaped, the greater part of the party settled down, and held tight to their chairs, for after dinner speeches.

President Blumenschein was the first to unburden his eloquence. The president always has a due regard for the proprieties, and in his most melting manner, speaking for the whole council, thanked Willison & Garrett and every body else for inviting them out and entertaining them.

Mayor Frantz, then rose, clad in all his official dignity. Glancing over the scene of devastation, the Mayor rapturously eulogized the effort of Chef McDaniel, and fondly hoped that the time would come again, and that soon, for similar enjoyment.

Mr. Solicitor Young was clamored for and in his blindest manner described how glad he and his professional friends were to desert from their arduous office labors (Garrett & Willison, simultaneously, "hear! hear!") to attend this gathering. He also opined that the members of the press were glad to desert from their arduous labors, and he doubted not that Mr. Morgan was also glad that they did occasionally desert, and for the sake of unity, he regretted that Mr. Morgan could not be present. And while a burst of applause followed, Mr. Young subsided.

Mr. James H. Dunn was loudly called upon. With a careful countenance, Mr. Dunn said that he really knew of no valid reason why he was even invited (a voice, "you're a member of the board of equalization.") As soon as Mr. Dunn knew why he had been invited, it was all plain sailing. He finished by remarking that as one of the opera house proprietors, he now slept easy, knowing that the police had their headquarters in that building, and he also hoped that the police slept easy, too, whereas the callant boys with the brass buttons looked supremely happy.

Mr. F. H. Killinger tried to beg off. Mr. Killinger said he was always ready to make speeches, indeed he liked to make speeches, but after these other gentlemen had been notified weeks in advance, so that they were prepared, he did not think it fair to be called upon to deliver an address on the spur of the moment. He supposed the real reason why he had been invited was because he had once belonged to the board of health. He added parenthetically, that about the only vital mistake he thought the council had made, was when it failed to re-elect him. Again expressing regret that he had not been informed that a speech would be expected, he told what a speech he would have liked to have made. He would have dived deep into the murky recesses of ancient times, when gamblers were actually permitted to ply their nefarious trade! He would have thrown out to the gaze of living generations, the time when saloons were allowed to sell to their customers on Sunday, without molestation! Ay, he would have done more, he would have turned back in the book of history, to the time when these glorious boulevards of ours were covered with mud! To such chaotic days would he have referred, days all gone by, you know! The big table-ful began to roar, and Mr. Killinger departed in safety.

Street Commissioner Limbach was called, but he refused to listen and continued his gastronomic onslaughts. Messrs. Willison and Garrett were each supposed to be bubbling over with brilliant remarks, but no amount of coaxing and coaxing could induce either of them to utter a word. Finally, as the prospects for other efforts grew decidedly poor, the party left and only Mr. McDaniel remained to gaze at the ruins.

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SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

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Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens,
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SMALL PROFITS!
BIG BUSINESS!

Is what we have and hustle for. Why should we not so long as we have the above named object in view, and give everybody

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We expect to get a deserved share of patronage. We carry the BIGGEST STOCK,
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the fact that we make the

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Let us show you the acquaintance, will be a valuable one on both sides; but you
will lose more than we do if you do not call. Let us show you our

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Of Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Fur Hats, \$1.25, 2.00 Underwear. The
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Because we have just the

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Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

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Having more young fish than our ponds will accommodate, we desire to sell a few thousand on reasonable terms. Any persons wanting to buy, or to enter on carp culture or constructing ponds, will please call on or address either of the undersigned.

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Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, 172m

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

IT WILL BE HELD IN CHICAGO, JUNE 19, 1888.

The National Committee Has so Decided by a Vote of Twenty-five out of a Total of Forty-seven—The Choice Made Unanimous—Why Chicago Was Selected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Republican National committee, after hearing the Missouri delegation urging the selection of St. Louis as a suitable place for holding the National convention in 1888, took a recess for an hour. On reassembling the Chicago delegation was admitted, and Mayor Roche, of Chicago, in a business-like manner, detailed the conveniences which could be accorded the members of the convention by Chicago in case that city secured the favorable vote of the committee. Chicago proposed to do as much and more for the accommodation of the convention than she had done four years ago, and he claimed that she was better prepared than any other city in the country to care for the visitors to the convention. He, as mayor, would be pleased to have the convention meet in a city which had grown to be what she was under the protecting influences of a tariff.

Senator Culbertson earnestly urged the committee to select Chicago, and he made a brief resume of the hotel, railroad and telegraphic facilities of the city. Chicago today was in favor of protection, and had been improved in other ways since 1884. It had much to do with grappling with the elements of Communism and Socialism that had been spreading over the country. It had been settled by the authorities of Illinois that a man who disregarded the rights of property and the law and government could not live in Chicago, or in the commonwealth. [Applause.] He hoped that Chicago would be selected, but whether it were or not, Illinois, and Minnesota, and Nebraska, and Kansas and Iowa would stand by their colors and vote the Republican ticket.

Senator Manderson spoke for Omaha—that young giant of a municipality, situated in the heart of a continent, upon the banks of the greatest river in the world. He then proceeded to detail the advantages of Omaha.

The delegation from Ohio was then admitted, and Congressman Ben. Butterworth presented the claims of Cincinnati as a place particularly suitable for holding the next National Republican convention. Mr. Murat Hubbard, of Cincinnati, seconded Mr. Butterworth in his praises of Cincinnati.

Congressman Harry Dingman, in an eloquent speech, presented the claims of Philadelphia.

The committee then proceeded to take a formal vote viva voce. It resulted as follows:

For Chicago, 11; Omaha, 10; Cincinnati, 8; Minneapolis, 5; Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1.

The committee then proceeded to vote formally by ballot, each state or territorial representative stepping up to the chairman's table as the state or territory was called, and depositing his vote in a hat. The ballots thus deposited were counted by two tellers, Haynes, of Maine, and Conger, of Ohio, and the result was afterward announced as follows: Whole number of ballots cast 47, necessary to elect 24, of which Chicago received 22, Omaha 4, Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1. The second formal ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: Whole number of ballots cast 47, necessary to elect 24, of which Chicago received 25, Omaha 1, Cincinnati 1, Minneapolis 5.

On motion of Mr. Moray, of Louisiana, the choice of Chicago as the place of holding the next convention was declared unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, the time for the meeting was fixed for Tuesday, the 19th of June, 1888.

Mr. Lattier, of Illinois, moved that the chairman and secretary of the committee be instructed to prepare and publish a call for the National convention. Agreed to. Mr. Lattier also thanked the committee for holding the convention at the place for holding the convention, and said that it would give the Illinois delegation great pleasure to entertain the committee at the Arlington hotel immediately after its adjournment.

A vote of thanks was given to the National Republican league, of Washington, for the kindness and courtesy extended to the committee in placing the club-house at the disposal of the committee; and then the committee finally adjourned.

On the vivi voce vote, the states and territories, as nearly as could be ascertained, voting for Chicago were: Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Carolina, Vermont, Wisconsin and New Mexico. Those voting for Cincinnati were: Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee and Idaho. Those voting for Minneapolis were: Louisiana, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and Washington Territory. Those voting for Philadelphia were: Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Those voting for Omaha were: California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wyoming and Utah. Those voting for St. Louis were: Missouri and Arizona.

Why Chicago Was Selected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—There was no surprise when the news was telegraphed that the National convention would be held in this city, as the Chicago delegation kept their friends here pretty well informed as to the probabilities, which were at all times in favor of Chicago. Already orders for reservation of rooms for the convention are being sent to the leading hotels. The Pennsylvania state delegations are negotiating with the Ireland.

The postponement of the date holding the convention to June 19, makes it possible to have the auditorium in a more completed state than was expected.



THE CHICAGO AUDITORIUM.

One of the reasons why Chicago was selected is on account of her superior hall advantages. That city will soon have the largest auditorium in the United States, and one of the largest in the world. On the lake front, just south of the exposition building, in whose temporary hall Garfield, Blaine and Cleveland were nominated, a large force of men are now at work on a building of mammoth proportions. This building is the Chicago auditorium for which a number of wealthy men have raised \$2,000,000. This structure when

completed will overlook the lake, and possess a central and most admirable location. The building has a frontage on Michigan avenue or lake front of 187 feet; on Congress street of 361 feet; and on Wabash avenue of 161 feet, making a total of street frontage of 709 feet. It is to be ten stories high, 140 feet from curb to cornice. The auditorium is to be a vast opera hall, containing 5,000 chairs, and with a total capacity of seating 8,000 people. It is expected to have this part of the building complete by June 19, ready for the convention.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

Three Men Attempt to Blow an Island Entirely Out of Existence.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—A blinding snow storm prevailed here last night. This fact appears to have been taken into consideration by persons whose intention seems to have been to blow up one of our principal forts. In the center of the harbor, and nearly opposite the principal part of the city is a small island not over 200 yards square. On this island is one of the strongest forts in America, having very heavy guns on all four sides. At present it is used principally as headquarters of the submarine mining or torpedo department. A tank has been built which contains many tons of gun cotton.

About 11 o'clock last night a daughter of one of the soldiers on the island had occasion to go out of doors, and was surprised to see three men working at the gun cotton tank, which is at present at the northeast corner of the island. The strangers paid no attention to the girl, perhaps did not see her, and going back to the house she gave the alarm. When some of the soldiers arrived two of the intruders took to their heels, and the third, on finding himself alone, started after them with the remark: "I ain't going to do all the dirty work." Before they could be captured they were in a boat they had on the beach and soon out of sight.

It is supposed they boarded a schooner which was noticed anchored off the island before the snow storm set in. The military is all excitement. The police have been asked to watch all vessels and landing places and no vessel will be allowed to leave the harbor without being thoroughly searched. It may be stated that no one but those connected with the fort is allowed to land on the island. If those three men intended blowing up the gun powder and succeeded in their scheme the whole island would have been blown out of existence.

FRENCH COMPLICATIONS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The Rouvier Cabinet Threatened With Death—A Feeling of Uneasiness Prevailing in Paris—How Madame Ferry Received the News—Foreign News.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The far from cheerful information giving by Aubertin, the assassin of M. Ferry, that his accomplices are pledged to kill the several members of the Rouvier cabinet before next Tuesday, will doubtless have the effect to dull the anticipatory interest of those gentlemen in the approaching holiday season, while the amateur assassin's threat to disclose the names of the men into whose hands the wholesale killing has been intrusted in case of their neglect or failure must not only increase the trepidation of the intended victims, but render life miserable to those of the gang whose sanguinary ardor may have been cooled by the experience of Aubertin, mature reflection and careful estimation of the risks involved.

To increase the volume of the sea of misery into which these representatives of two opposing elements in current French politics have thus been plunged, may be added the tributary flood of apprehension flashing across the minds of other French statesmen and politicians that they, too, are marked men in the eyes of assassins, especially delegated to swell the population of other realms at the expense of France and every hour augments the number of those whose hearts have been swept by this time.

The failure of M. Fallieres to form a ministry and the subsequent ill success of Senator Tirard in accomplishing that end have had the effect to extend the scope of the prevalent feeling of uneasiness and guarded though they be in the expression of their opinions, many men prominent in political life find it difficult to conceal their fears that occurrences of extreme gravity and affecting the integrity of the republic are imminent, and to be averted only by the formation of a government almost immediately.

Whether M. Floquet will consent to stake his reputation upon the chance of constructing a cabinet, or in event of his doing so will be successful no one can, of course, accurately foretell, but the general opinion is that he is no more likely to succeed than any of the gentlemen who have abandoned the task. M. Carnot is known to cherish a most uncompromising aversion to Gen. Boulanger, and would undoubtedly resign rather than to accept him as minister under his presidency; yet a French gentleman in close relations with the French embassy here, offered to wager £50 at a private club last evening that the predecessor of Gen. Farron would also be his successor in the war office. Precisely how this is to be brought about is not just now apparent, but strange things are always happening in France.

How Mrs. Ferry Received the News.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—M. Ferry was appalled on hearing what a narrow escape he had. If the pistol had been held straighter every ball would have carried death. No one but the assassin kept cool. M. Floquet rushed informally from the chair to offer a bedroom in the Palais Bourbon and the whole chamber flocked after him. M. Ferry coming to asked to be taken home and said: "Break the news to my wife by telling some white lies." She, as a matter of fact, was out shopping when he arrived and nearly died on hearing the newsboys bawl out "attempted assassination of Ferry," the word "attempted" escaping her ear. Naturally her first notion was that M. Ferry had fallen, as did Caesar, beneath the daggers of envious Republicans. She stood as if catatonic and then said to a passer-by, "I am Madame Ferry; call a carriage."

The American Dynamiters.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Cullinan and Harkins, the alleged American dynamiters, were conveyed to the Bow street court to-day by armed guards. The crown counsel denied that any obstacles had been placed in the way of the prisoners conferring with their solicitors.

Will Make Another Attempt.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Paris says that Senator Tirard appears to be yielding to President Carnot's desires, and will make another attempt to form a cabinet.

Ball Declined.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—Judge Wicklow declined ball for the two Murphys, who were on trial at Ennis for the murder of Constable Whelan, and concerning whom the jury disagreed.

OUR STANDING ARMY.

LIFE AT THE VARIOUS FORTS AND MILITARY STATIONS.

How the Common Soldier is Employed in Time of Peace—From Reveille to Taps—Guard Duty—Discipline—Soldiers at School.

A detailed description of the duties of soldiers, even in peace times, would require too much time and space, but a general idea of the daily routine will correct the erroneous impression so generally entertained that a soldier's life is one of idleness. Reveille is sounded at or near sunrise, the exact time varying somewhat at different posts. At the first note the garrison flag is hoisted. All soldiers on duty must turn out in ranks at this and other roll calls. Drill for an hour or more follows soon after, at a time fixed by the commanding officer. The ceremony of guard mounting takes place at 9 o'clock; fatigue call comes next in order (the sick call which intervenes not being, of course, a call for duty), when such men consisting of the old guard and others designated in turn perform the necessary fatigue and police duty of the post. At 11 o'clock first sergeants' call is sounded, when those functionaries repair to the adjutant's office for the perfecting of the rolls of the sergeant major, thus enabling him to keep his roster correctly, and also to receive such information and instructions as may be necessary concerning their troops, batteries or companies.

Dinner is at noon. At an hour designated by the post commander, afternoon drill call is sounded, when the troops exercise in such maneuvers as are prescribed. Dress parade usually takes place just before sunset, and is so timed that retreat is sounded just after the "troop beats off" during that ceremony. The flag is lowered at the last note of retreat. Supper soon follows dress parade. Tattoo roll call is at 9 o'clock and taps or lights out a half an hour later. While attendance at religious ceremonies is not compulsory in the army, many of the men attend divine service at those posts, of which there are thirty-four, that have chaplains, and more observance is given to the day than was the case in former years.

GUARD DUTY.

Men are detailed for guard duty with such frequency as the strength of the force at the post where they are stationed renders necessary. There are three reliefs of a prescribed number of men, with one corporal to each relief and one sergeant of the guard. Two hours on one post and four hours off, during the tour of twenty-four hours is the unvarying routine. Each sentinel is instructed by the officer of the guard, who is a lieutenant, under authority of the officer of the day, to take charge of this post and all government property in view; salute all officers according to rank; in case of fire alarm the guard, and such other orders as are deemed necessary are given. The order is given to the sentry on No. 1 "to turn out the guard for all general officers, the commanding officer, the officer of the day, and for all armed parties." Any breach of discipline while on guard is an aggravation of the offense, and is heeded. The soldier to leave his post about him and to attend strictly to duty during his tour. Guard duty is, like the reading of the Koran, an endless task.

Our military posts are in many instances isolated communities in themselves, and in many respects as different from civilian settlements or villages as can well be imagined. There are post schools, at which enlisted soldiers can, if so disposed, pick up a fair common school education during one term of enlistment. The subject of compulsory education in the army has been exhaustively discussed of late, and so accomplished an officer as Brevet Maj. Gen. James B. Fry has given it at his opinion that enlisted men should not be compelled against their wills to attend post schools.

SCHOOL NOTES.

School hours for soldiers are from half an hour after retreat until tattoo roll call. The post schools are not at present kept up to the standard of excellence intended by the provisions of the law, and at many posts the letter of the law alone is observed.

The men of the army have various amusements, which, however, vary much at different posts. Amateur theatricals and minstrel performances are of frequent occurrence at some during the winter months. The post and the company libraries are sources of comfort to soldiers, and gymnastic exercises, field sports and athletic games serve to amuse them. Marksmanship may be said to have begun with the advent of the foreign team that came here fifteen years ago. Such development of sharp shooting as followed has rarely been known until now. Marksmen and sharpshooters predominate in the ranks of the army. The practical life of a soldier and the technical studies necessary to a thorough knowledge of his duties are far greater and more exhaustive than is generally understood. The citizen soldier has little idea of these things as a rule, and the civilian, with rare exception, none at all. How many can tell the thickness of ice necessary to bear cavalry, artillery or infantry? How many know of what a soldier's ration consists and the thousand and one other things as pertinent as these in times of active service?—New York Times.

How to Be Graceful.

A school girl misses a great deal of valuable education who hurries away to school, morning and afternoon, without having used her muscles in helping her mother. She misses something else which, in a few years, she will know how to value better than she does now—grace of movement and carriage.

What makes a girl graceful? It is using all her bodily powers. A student who is nothing but a student soon begins to stoop, and the habit, once begun, grows inveterate and incurable. Half our school girls cannot walk with ease and grace.

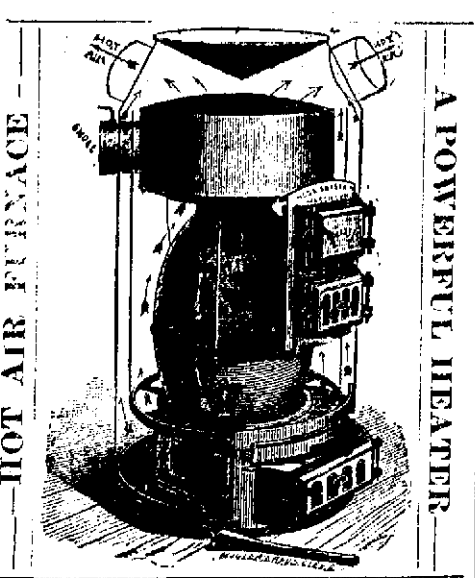
We see this very plainly on commencement days, when the members of the graduating class are obliged to walk a few steps before the audience. Their dresses are often too costly and splendid; their hair is beautifully arranged; their pieces are creditably written; one thing only they lack: they cannot walk!

A girl who would have a graceful carriage, a sound digestion, a clear complexion and fine teeth, must work for them every day, and no work is better for the purpose than the ordinary work of a house done with diligence and carelessness.—Youth's Companion.

China's Emperor at Leisure.

In conformity with the usage followed by the emperors of successive dynasties his majesty the emperor is taking the place of the present time of a commoner and to practice archery.—China Mail.

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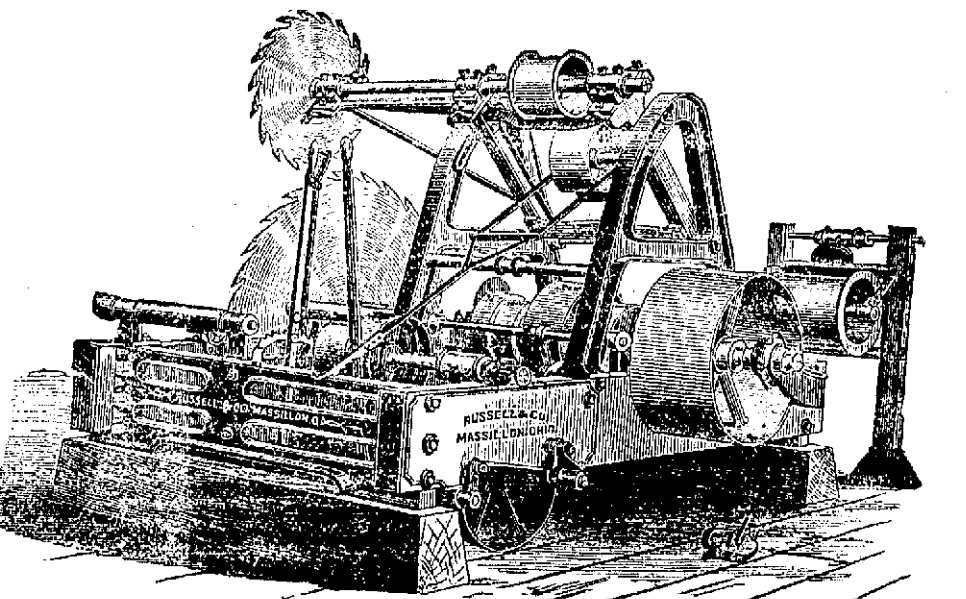
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